



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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BY JOHN TAYLOR

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(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

From the West by Union.

CONVENTIONS AT AUGUSTA AND AT LOUISVILLE.

We have laid before our readers the most important proceedings of these two conventions—of the Baptist church at Augusta, and of the Methodist Episcopal church at Louisville. Both are measures of self-defence; both have been forced upon the southern churches by the fanaticism of their brethren of the North. Cut off from equal privileges in their respective churches—doomed, as they were, to an ignominious vassalage, and as it has been termed, 'a virtual outlawry,' on account of their peculiar institutions, what were the Southrons to do? Were our Methodists to be told, 'You shall have no bishop in our church, because he may own slaves!' Were our Baptists to be informed, 'Not a man of you, however pure and virtuous he may be, shall be employed as a missionary, who has slaves, and insists on retaining them as his property!' This is a species of ex-communication of the whole South, in consequence of her peculiar institutions, which presents a painful alternative to every man who values both his church and his country. Submit, and he becomes degraded in his own eyes, as a Southron and a free-man. Resist this dictatorial and exclusive spirit, and he runs the hazard of separating himself from the church of the North. But whenever ignominious vassalage and an honorable separation are presented to an independent man, he cannot hesitate long. The Presbyterians were the first to be driven into the necessity of separation. The Baptists and the Methodists of the South are now following in the same track; but whatever consequences may result to the church or to the state, let also responsibility fall upon those who first strike the blow. In the state of the case, we might suppose a conference of the two sections of the country, and the South might thus address the North:

'Why force our churches to this painful separation? You cannot suppose that they would remain united to you upon unequal and degrading conditions! Our country itself consists of a confederacy of States.—They are equal partners in one federal government which unites them all; equal partners they are in all the great rights of sovereignty—and equal parties to the same glorious compact. Our political connection is founded upon this great principle. The constitution itself was avowedly (as its President, Geo. Washington declared) the result of a spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.' Your fathers were aware of our peculiar institutions. They saw that we had slaves among us. They attempted to restrict us on that account, and to deny us the privileges which we claimed. Their wisdom, however, finally yielded in the spirit of compromise. At that time of course, they were willing to enter into a political partnership with us, notwithstanding our fathers were possessed of slaves. They were too wise and liberal to deny us a fair participation in all the offices of the republic on that account. A Southron may be the chief magistrate of the United States, or a vice president, or a cabinet secretary, or a foreign minister. The emine of the Judge—the general's sword—all the insignia of every department of the government, have graced the citizen of the South as well as of the North. The author of the declaration of your independence was a slaveholder. The first President of Congress was a slaveholder. The first man of the nation and of the age—he who led your armies to glory, and your country to independence, the illustrious Washington—was trusted by you, although he was a slaveholder. Your first, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, and ninth Presidents, were all the owners of slaves; and yet whose names stand more prominently forward to grace your annals than Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson! Who have contributed more to raise our national fame abroad, or to cast more lustre upon human nature itself, than these men, and men like them!

We ask you, therefore, why should you introduce different rules in our religious communities, from what our fathers have so wisely provided in our political confederacy? We are equal partners in the State. Why should we not be equal in the eye of the Church? You waive the question of slavery in political offices. Why should you raise the dis-

inction in our religious associations? If we were to submit to the inequality which you would impose upon the church, how long would it be before you would place us under the ban of political ostracism! How long before you will say to us, 'You are cut off from the episcopate and from missions—we will next proscribe every citizen of the South who possesses slaves from the presidency, and from the bench! Let us submit to the one, and it may not be long before fanaticism shall further set her mark upon us, and cut us off from an equal participation of the offices of the republic.'

You ought to love the Union as well as we do. You have as much reason to rejoice in the glories of our common forefathers. The name of America ought to sound as proudly in your ears as in ours. You have as much interest in the union of the states as ourselves. Have you not the same interests as we have in preserving it? Why then force us to separate our churches! Why loose the sacred ties which bind our common altars together? You do not actually dissolve it, it is true, the cord which unites our states together, but you cut one of the strands which enter into its composition. Our union ought to be cemented by every cause which forms the element of social organization. It is an affair of sentiment as well as of interest; and notwithstanding there are other ties which bring us together, and we still fervently hope will tie us together, yet there is not a link in the chain which unites us. We ought not to strike one of the links which enter into its composition. But where will you stop? Why do not your fanatics further say 'we will have no commerce at all with you? We will not deal with you. We will suffer our manufactures to perish upon our hands, sooner than sell them to you!' It is well, indeed, that there are some bounds to your passions, and that these are to be found in the interests of your purses. Will you next say that your sons shall not marry our daughters, because they happen to own slaves? Some of your fanatics are no doubt willing to fly to this excess; but happily for us, this tender, yet irresistible link, still remains to keep us together. But take care, lest the violence of fanaticism should strike at these ligaments also, and threaten to separate us further than ever!

These abolitionists tell you that we ought to be dishonored, because slavery is unholy; and those who permit it are accursed of God and of man. We will not expatiate in defence of an institution which the British government forced upon us in spite of our protestations, and which it is now much easier to condemn than to abolish. We might appeal, however, to the Scriptures of both dispensations, from the days of Abraham, when the servant was bought with money or any stranger, to those of the apostles when servants were ordered to obey their masters. We might quote these records if not to justify, in your opinion, yet at least to soften some of the atrocities which you are pleased to charge upon us. Yet take the South, along with her peculiar institutions, and are her people decidedly inferior to your people! Have they less public spirit, less virtue, less philanthropy, less of the true religion of the Scriptures, than yourselves! What interest have your churches sustained from so long and ancient connection with you? We know that old Land, the celebrated orator of the Baptist church, came down to Virginia, many years ago, he did not find less pious Christians than those whom he had left behind him in Massachusetts.

And why now drive us from you? You only produce discord and divisions in our churches. You introduce a less kind and Christian spirit into the bosom of our society. You fan the flame of persecution. You bring the bitter waters of hatred among the whites. You do not ameliorate the condition of the blacks themselves. You only defeat the accomplishment of the object you profess. You force upon us the necessity of additional restrictions. You tighten the chain which you would relax. Tell your citizens to act like wise men. Leave nature to herself. We best understand our own situation. We can best apply the proper correction to any evils which we may sustain. The philanthropists of France, when they assumed to become the amis des noirs, only contributed to fan the flame in St. Domingo—that ill-fated island which they contributed to cover with the blood of their citizens. We have seen enough to know that it is not every man who wears the garb of religion that can lay claim to the sanctity of its ministers. Even political purposes may sometimes minister to the 'fury of fanatics' for unfortunately, ambition is not confined to the scholar's gown or the soldier's sword. It sometimes is seen under the cloak of the cassock and the rowl.

The South, therefore, entreates the North to pause, for heaven's sake, in their mad career. If they would cherish the union of these states—if they would respect the harmony of the church—if they

would preserve the social intercourse of our people, pure and uninterrupted—it they would even regard the happiness of those for whom they profess so much concern—pause! pause! pause! for heaven's sake pause! Stop these schisms in our churches! Let us continue united in our religion as well as in policy; and let us not strike off one link from the chain of this glorious and admirable Union!

Hark, warring Christians, hark! the cry of the latter day saints! You with other wicked men, have driven them from one state to another; have robbed them; have murdered them, and have martyred the prophets! now restore four fold, and avenge that blood, or God, who never errs, will vex this nation with a sore vexation, speedily. 'From the time that it goeth forth it shall take you: for morning by morning shall it pass over by day and by night: and it shall be a vexation only to understand the report.'

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Postmaster General has issued the following general order for the accommodation of the post-office after the first of July.

1. Postage.—On and after July 1, 1845, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, sent any distance not exceeding three hundred miles, five cents.

When sent any distance over three hundred miles, ten cents.

For every additional weight of half an ounce, or any fractional excess of less than half an ounce, there shall be charged an additional postage of five or ten cents, according to the distance.

On letters dropped in the post-office for delivery in the same place, two cents each.

On letters advertised as remaining on hand there shall be charged, when delivered out, besides the regular postage, the cost of advertising, which will be on each letter two cents, or four cents if advertised in two papers.

What is subject to letter postage is designed to be letters in manuscript, or paper of any kind conveyed in the mail by or upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs.

On all circulars, handbills, or advertisements, which are printed and lithographed on quarto or single cap paper, or paper not larger than single cap, and which are folded and directed, but left unsealed, two cents for each sheet or any distance. When sealed, these are to be rated as letters.

Quarto post is the size usually called letter paper, say about ten by eight inches to the page; single cap is the size commonly called writing paper, say thirteen by eight inches to the page.

Where the circular is on a sheet larger than single cap, it is to be rated as a pamphlet. As the postage on these articles is chargeable on each copy, postmasters will carefully examine all packets, and rate the postage accordingly.

On all pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind and description of printed or other matter, (except newspapers, and except also, circulars, handbills, and advertisements, as aforesaid,) which shall be unconnected with any manuscript communication whatever, two and a half cents for every copy of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance. For every additional ounce, one cent; any fractional excess exceeding half an ounce, to be charged as an ounce; but any excess less than half an ounce is not to be regarded.

A pamphlet is a small unbound printed book. A magazine is a pamphlet published periodically, in numbers, containing articles on science, literature, politics, news, &c.

Newspapers go free for any distance not exceeding thirty miles from the place where printed, when sent by the editors or publishers thereof, if they do not exceed nineteen hundred superficial inches in extent. For any distance beyond thirty miles, within the State where published, one and a half cent postage.

When a newspaper exceeds nineteen hundred superficial inches, it is to be rated with pamphlet postage.

When the article to be mailed is a circular, pamphlet, or newspaper, it should be so enveloped or folded that it can be distinctly seen at the office to be such, and also that it contain no writing, marks, or signs to serve the purpose of written communications. If not done up so as to open at the end, it is to be charged as a letter by weight.

Free Papers.—The Governors of States may send, free of postage, all laws and reports whether bound or unbound, and all records and documents in their respective States which may be directed by the legislature of the several States to be transmitted to the Executive of other States, the Governor writing his name thereon, with the designation of his office and the kind of books or documents enclosed; the package to be addressed to the Governor of the State to which it is to be sent.

The three assistant Postmasters General are authorized to send, free of postage, any letters, or other matters relating exclusively to their official duties, or the business of the Post Office Department to be duly franked by them as on official business.

Deputy Postmasters throughout the United States are also authorized to send all letters and packages which it may be their duty, or they may have occasion to transmit to any person or place, which shall relate exclusively to the business of their respective offices, or the business of the Post Office Department. But in every such case the postmaster shall endorse, thereon, over his own signature, the words 'post office business.'

Exchange newspapers between publishers of newspapers may be sent free. Money for Publishers.—The authority heretofore given to postmasters to send money free of postage to publishers of newspapers in payment of subscription being withdrawn, the following regulations are submitted:

Money may be left with a postmaster in not exceeding ten dollars, for the purpose of being paid to distant publishers if so desired, for any newspaper or pamphlet deliverable from his office. The postmaster may retain one per cent, and give his receipt for the balance. He is immediately to report the payment, with the names of the parties, to the postmaster through whom said amount is to be paid to the publisher, and to charge himself upon his general account with the United States, with the amount received deducting one per cent, under the head of 'moneys received for subscriptions,' stating the name of the payer, office where payable, amount, and time when received; and shall make a full and faithful return to the General Post Office of all such cases at the end of each quarter.

When presented, the postmaster at the office where payable is to pay the amount in said respect, deducting one per cent; which receipt, after being endorsed by the publisher, he will forward as his voucher of payment. If we'll enter said amount to his credit on his general account with the United States, under the head of 'moneys paid for subscriptions,' giving the particulars above stated and render to the General Post Office a full and faithful account of the same at the end of each month.

What may be Mailed.—No package which shall weigh more than three pounds. Round books of any size are not included in the term 'mailable matter,' except books sent by Governors of States as aforesaid.

Advertised Letters.—Letters unsent for are to be advertised in the paper of the town where the office advertising may be situated having the largest circulation, provided it can be done at a cost not exceeding two cents on each letter. Letters are not to be advertised in more than one paper unless specially directed by the Postmaster General.

Private Expresses.—The establishment of private expresses for the conveyance of any letters, packets, or packages of letters, or other matter transmittable in the United States mail, (newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals excepted,) from one city, town, or other place, to any other city, town, or place in the United States between and from and to which the United States mail is regularly transported under authority of the Post Office Department, is prohibited. So is the causing to be conveyed or the providing for the conveyance or transportation, by regular trips or at stated periods or intervals, as aforesaid, any letters or other matter transmittable by mail as aforesaid, newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, only excepted.

Every person offending against this provision, or aiding or assisting therein, or acting as such private express, shall forfeit and pay \$150 for each time any letter or letters, packet or packages, or other matter properly transmittable by mail, (except newspapers, &c.) shall or may be by him, or by him or through his, her, or their means or instrumentality, in whole or in part conveyed.

This is not to prohibit the conveyance of letters, packets, or packages, or other matter by private hands, no compensation being tendered or received; therefore in any way, or by special messenger employed only for the single particular occasion.

[From Cherokee Advocate]
WRONGS AND SUFFERINGS OF THE CHEROKEES.

Tailquah, Cherokee Nation, May 1, 1845.

In making up our weekly budget of editorial items, it is extremely painful to us, and we doubt not to our readers also, to observe the frequent murders and other criminal offences that occupy among them so conspicuous a part. Most gladly would we be relieved from this unpleasant task, did our duty as a public journal

not allow it; for those outrages indicate a state of morals existing amongst a portion of the Cherokees that augurs badly and such as can conduce nothing to their peace, their dignity, or permanent prosperity. In contemplating the revolting picture that these frequent acts of blood shed, crime and dissipation presents, of a portion of the Cherokees, and that of but a small portion; two inquiries arise, what are the causes of the vices existing amongst the Cherokees? and what the remedies?

The increase of immorality amongst the Cherokees commenced several years back, and has its origin in the unfortunate circumstances that surrounded them when removed from their eastern homes. Before the policy of removing to the west, all the Indians indigenous to the east of the Mississippi river, had extended its iron hand to the Cherokees, their general condition was happy and promising. Their rights were generally well protected. They felt secure in their persons and possessions, and enjoyed peace and contentment. Availing themselves of this gracious state of affairs, so conducive to the moral and intellectual advancement of all communities, whether white or red they rapidly improved.

Their condition was changing, as it were, by some magic influence. The domestic arts began to flourish. Industry secured with their frugal habits abundance of the necessities and comforts of life, and even many of its luxuries. School's received reasonable encouragement. The reduction of their language into a written one, enabled distant friends to commune one with the other, while the weekly newspaper conveyed instruction and amusement to the inmates of the humblest log cabin. In short, their situation was happy; the light of Revelation had dawned upon them with its benign influences, and the star of future prosperity glittered brightly in their firmament.

But this star was soon to be obscured, and clouds to lower over them thick and black. The request to remove was not complied with—the command to remove unheeded. And here dates the origin, not alone of trials, sorrow, affliction, wrongs, oppression, to all, but, what is more painful, of demoralization and corruption to many. When it was ascertained that the Cherokees were strong, unacquaintedly adverse to removing. A regular system of the most infernal vexations was conceived and put into operation by some of the States and private whites, to wear out their patience, to make their situation a bed of thorns and to grind them to dust, or drive them from their homes.

Treaties were disregarded—States laws were extended over them—the ancient land marks broken down, and the Cherokees left the victims of those who interred with chains and cast into the common prison the missionary and the murderer—who converted churches into grog shops—who flooded the country with whiskey—tore down the government of the Indians as if it were a fabric of straw—punished innocent individuals and perpetrated other acts which we have not the time, much less the disposition, to enumerate.

Amid all these trying circumstances, and horrible influences, the great mass of the Cherokees remained uncorrupted and incorruptible. But not so with all. There were exceptions; some were charmed by glittering silver, some became gamblers, some drunkards, some idlers, and others were seduced from the path of virtue and innocence. From among these last enumerated, may be found some depraved but unfortunate beings, who while indulging the habits and vices imputed from the whites, commit the crimes that are occurring in our country.

Other sources of crime may be found also, in the traffic in ardent spirits on the frontier, and in the reckless, infractory spirit diffused among certain classes by the singular importance that is permitted abroad, to attach to the restless, mercenary functions that creep into existence lured as the chiefs, head-men, &c., of this and that party among the Cherokees. The last mentioned, we consider indeed the most prolific of all other sources of crime among the Cherokees.

There are in our midst, as in every community, some individuals impatient of all restraints, and some who are too indolent to work, but at the same time thirst after money. Such men are generally ready to resort to any expedient that will gain the object of their ambition in the easiest way—especially is this the case with the first mentioned, and hence it is that so long as factions are even, noted by persons in authority in the United States, so long will there be complaints and indictments to the vicious to disregard all law. But we have already said more on this subject than was intended, and will close by merely adding that the remedy and preventive for crimes must be sought in inculcating the right public spirit; in suppressing the whiskey trade, and in an impartial and rigid enforcement of law against all offenders.

LOOK AHEAD!

Whilst we hope for peace, it is as well for us to keep our eyes open to all the military movements of the day. The only difficulty is, among the rumors we hear, to know what is fact, and what is fiction. With the view of showing that the press is wide awake, we copy the two following paragraphs from the newspapers, without pretending to vouch for their authenticity:—[Union.]

Warlike Preparations.—The British Whig, published in London, Canada West, mentions the following rumors of warlike preparations there, but does not vouch for them:—'The British Whig, published in London, Canada West, mentions the following rumors of warlike preparations there, but does not vouch for them:—Eight regiments are ordered off immediately to Canada, and those going before this summer are stayed till further orders. In order to encourage the recruiting of soldiers for regiments of the line, the standard has been reduced one inch. (This is a fact.) The dockyard at Kingston is forthwith to be put on a full establishment, and an Admiralty Commissioner will assume the command, under whose superintendence three iron steam frigates, of the largest class, were to be built. Mr. Tucker, the admiralty builder, the architect who built the Cherokee, arrived out in the Hibernia, and by this day's steamer is actually at his post in Kingston.'

From the N. O. Tropic of the 17th. An English Squadron.—Captain Hethaway, of the ship Wabash, from New York, arrived here yesterday, reports that he came round the Horn-in-the-Wall in company with an English squadron, consisting of one line of battle ship, one frigate, one sloop of war, and a ten-gun brig. Parted company with them on the 5th, of the Double-Headed-Shot-Key. Supposed they were bound to Havana.

The Jews.—We find in one of our exchanges the following statistics in regard to the Jews—they are:

In America.—In the United States 35,000; in other parts of America 40,000. Total 75,000.

In Europe.—Russia and Russian Poland, 1,700,000; Sweden, 1,250; Denmark, 6,000; Prussia, 194,588; Germany, 145,000; Holland and Belgium, 80,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 30,000; France, 80,000; Austria, 453,524; Switzerland, 2,000; Italy, 200,000; Turkey, 325,000; Gibraltar, 2,000; Portugal, 1,000; Ionian Islands, 8,000. Total 2,228,382.

In Asia.—Palestine, 12,000; remainder of Asia, 2,938,000. Total 3,000,000.

In Africa.—500,000. Grand total, 8,133,382.

Jews in New York, 12,000; Philadelphia, 2,300; Baltimore, 1,800; Charleston, 1,500; London, 20,000; Amsterdam, 25,000; Hamburg, 9,000; Berlin, 5,000; Cracow, 20,000; Warsaw, 30,000; Rome, 6,000; Leghorn, 10,000; Constantinople, 80,000; Smyrna, 9,000; Jerusalem, 6,000; Hebron, 500; Tiberias, 1,000; Saphet, 1,800.

Naval Force of Great Britain.—According to the official returns of the Lords of the Admiralty, the naval force of Great Britain consists of 680 ships of war, carrying from one to 120 guns each. Of this number there are 125 armed steam vessels, constructed on the most approved principles. There is immense fleet employs, in the time of peace, 23,000 able bodied seamen, 2000 stout lads, and 91 companies of royal marines.

Locusts.—The Lexington (Mo.) Express says: Within the last ten days this insect has made its appearance in the wood-land of this vicinity, in numbers innumerable. Every tree and every shrub has a share. We have not learned the extent of country over which the insect has appeared in such vast numbers, but presume the whole State, and some part of the territory adjoining, is infested by it at this time. They do no particular harm to vegetation, except the splitting of the smaller branches of fruit trees and shrubbery, for the purpose, it is said, of depositing their eggs. After the course of time, the larva is formed, and falls to the ground, perforates the soil, and after the lapse of many months the locust rises to the surface encased in a tough shell, from which it soon rids itself, and clings to the first shrub in its way. In a few days they are able to fly.

Cheap Fare in Canada.—The opposition line of steamers on Lake Champlain are, we understand, in full vigor, and have reduced their fare between St. Johns and Whitehall to 18s. cabin, and 1s. 3d. in the steerage; the former cabin fare was 30s. Travelers from Montreal may now, we believe, reach New York for 12s. 6d., including board, on the Lake. The steamers will now leave St. Johns as follows: On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, a. m.; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 p. m. Parties leaving here on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, must consequently remain at St. Johns at night. [Montreal Herald, May 7.]

Foreign News

By the arrival of the steamer *Wendell* at the 17th street wharf, and the arrival at Boston of the 20th ult., we have, as usual, our foreign files. There is, however, very little to interest the American reader.

As to the Oregon question, with the ministers of Parliament, Congress may have a bit of a headache. There is, however, very little to interest the American reader.

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THE TRIBUNE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1858

Visitors at the Temple. For some time many distinguished persons from all parts of the United States and other places, have given notice to visit the Temple, now in such a rapid state of completion. Those who have waited upon these visitors inform us, that they all go away satisfied. Mormon glory speaks for itself.

Notwithstanding the malevolent persecution, which has followed Joseph Smith and the church, of which he, as an instrument in the hands of God, was the founder, yet, his own works, and the continuation of them by his meritorious successors, and unyielding adherents, show to the world, and honorable men, as has ever been the case with others, acknowledge the fact, that he was a great man.

The finishing of the Temple, then, which there is not a nobler specimen of architecture in the United States, blessed forth Joseph Smith's greatness as a man, and trumpet aloud his glory, as a prophet, as perceptibly to a wondering world, as if "seven thunders uttered their voices."

Nor does the fame of the Twelve depreciate any by nobly walking in his tracks, to carry out his great measures.

It may be set down as a safe rule, that the second generation can look back upon the glory of the first, with interest and admiration; erect monuments of stone upon the mountains, while wickedness and folly are swept into the gulf of oblivion without a pillar.

Cognoscibility.—To be well versed in every thing, is certainly, like old Saul, a head and shoulders above the rest of the crowd; and we are not exactly up to that—but at the same time, may advance an idea, that would help "snatch a glimpse" beyond the scope of vision. Cognoscibility, cognomen, and adjectives to represent proper names, ought to be significant, pertinent, and pleasant. When we meet the word "Bostonian," we foresee, for instance, forestall, and foreguess, the meaning to be, a sleek, cunning, wise, witty, sharp, keen, learned, unlearned, on hand, off hand, gentleman, full of notions, and, in all probability, a Yankee.

Now, this is the sort of cognoscibility;—give us a significant adjective to represent a whole character at once: Philadelphians for instance: loving brothers—nothing ever raises the passions there: thee and thou art very good people.

The Knickerbockers of New York; (which means the dutch in a new retreat from wild boars,) harmless, honest, faithful and friendly, carry a great sway among the elite, punctilious, and debonaire.

Enough said: fortune and good luck have placed us in the valley of the Mississippi, and what need we care about Buffaloes, Pittsburghers, Queen citizens, Louisvillians, or the "mounddons" of Saint Louis, so long as a saint from the city of Joseph means a volume. Nauvoo is full of meaning, but "Joseph" is fuller: because the blessing says, "Joseph is a fruitful son; a fruitful son by a fountain."

Crime and Comfort.—The St. Louis New Era of June 10; one of the miserablest sheets on the earth, now, (not the duldest, Penn's Reporter fills that post, being as dull as a bass wood axe, handled by Benton,) in a half column hints at about the following summary, to wit:—The rain of Monday spoiled the business that day; a private letter from Ohio, shows that rain may raise the river there, and that they want 400 bushels of wheat; W. C. Johnson of Md. has come among the Mounddons; the Alex. Scott brought a marble bust of H. Clay, (stays lasts longer than clay,) six hds. of Missouri Tobacco sold yesterday for \$6.50 per 100 lbs.; several military companies were out yesterday with bands of music, and both in uniform; 643 German emigrants arrived within a day or two; (they make first rate democrats,) a thief broke open a passenger's trunk on the White Cloud, and stole \$50 in gold, leaving undisturbed; \$408; a jury returned a verdict of "crazy" against M. Wakefield, grocer, (might do the same to a large number more,

of the South Pass so as to cut off the American emigrants, I do not believe myself. The emigrants are now in the hands of the Indian tribes, I am inclined to think that there is not that harmony between any two or more tribes necessary to the accomplishment of the diabolical project of the South Pass. The rumor has probably arisen from an acknowledgment said to have been made by one of Simpson's party, to the effect that two large frigates sailed from England about the middle of April, for the Columbia river.

The above comes from a respectable source in Cincinnati. Our government has been prepared for such a movement, as will be seen by the following paragraph from the Washington Union.

Col. Kearney, with several troops of his regiment of dragoons, and in pursuance of standing orders from the General in chief of 1842, will set out from Fort Leavenworth (on the Missouri) some time in this month (May,) to make an extensive tour of the prairies beyond. He is to visit numerous tribes of Indians, to counsel them to respect our fur traders and Oregon emigrants, to maintain peace among themselves, and to impress all with the friendship, the vigilance, and the power of the United States. If his efforts should be able to maintain themselves no pasture alone, he may go as far as Fort Laramie, a trader's fort on the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The expedition will make a wide sweep, advancing by one route and returning by another. Two other companies of the same regiment, (the first dragoons,) are about to make a tour, with similar objects, along the Mississippi, and high up the St. Peter's river, which has its mouth near the Great Falls (St. Anthony,) also returning by a different route.

PARIS, (THEATRE) Jan. 3, 1845. I have now been on shore about six weeks, but cannot as yet realize that I am on the island of Tahiti for you cannot imagine the alteration that has taken place here in my absence. The French are now in full possession of the town, and the garrison, which is strongly guarded. They have built four forts and ten blockhouses to protect the harbor and town. Their garrison on shore consists of about one thousand men. Their ships in port consists of three 62 gun frigates, three corvettes, and one steamer. They keep all their forces confined to the town which is under martial law, and therefore make us behave like good citizens, as we are obliged to be in our houses by eight o'clock in the evening, at the top of the drum; for there are large parties of the natives encamped on both sides of the town, who are only waiting some definite cause from France to commence hostilities. They have had four battles in all, in which the natives have suffered severely, though they fought bravely, and did considerable execution among the French in the third battle. At Mahua the natives left 110 of their number dead in their trenches, among whom were three chiefs men. Two Sundays ago I rode out to one of their encampments, about twenty miles from this place, and found a party consisting of about six hundred men in the camp, and they are as sanguine as ever that they can flog the French; but they never can, for they are too much split up among themselves to make any decided stand.

The Queen is now on the island of Roitea, and refuses to hold any communication with the government officers here, either by letter or otherwise. Mr. Hemelia, the French Admiral, arrived here about a week since, direct from France. Two days after his arrival, the steamship was dispatched to the island of Roitea, it is said, to demand of the Queen to accept of the Protectorate of France, and return in the steamer to Tahiti, where she is to be installed in all her former possessions, which are now confiscated to the government here; but, in case of her refusal, (of which there can be no doubt,) the whole group are to be declared possessions, and measures are to be taken immediately for subjugating them to the disposal of France—peaceably, if they can, forcibly if they must. If such are the facts, (and I have the whole statement as truth,) we shall have some smart fighting in these "digging" before long, as the natives are not inclined to yield up their rights peacefully, as yet.

On the night of the 20th of last month, we observed here a most magnificent comet, the nucleus of which was as large and bright as the planet Jupiter—the tail was full, as large and more brilliant than that of the one we saw here two years ago. When first seen, it bore SSW. true, and it has been visible nightly since, and appears in a SE. direction.

Field Mice.—The farmers of New England suffer serious loss from the depredations of the field mouse. Aristotle says:—That one field mouse, which he had confined in a vase, became the mother of one hundred and twenty. And in fifteen days after their birth, they are able to provide for themselves! They burrow just beneath the surface of the ground; and the paths which lead to their retreat have a thousand windings—therefore they are seldom seen, and still more seldom destroyed.

Meeting in a Liverpool Ship.—Christopher Kane, of the ship *Essex*, Captain Welch, charged with mutiny, and revolt, during the passage of the vessel from Liverpool to New Orleans, was committed for trial at the latter port, on the 6th of May.

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First and second arrests were arrested yesterday for violating the city ordinances, (repealing the city charter would save all that fuss,) by the bye Nauvoo did not have as many cases in six months; six of the eighteen were sent to purgatory; a tailor was forked up night before last, for attempting to shoot a dutchman, (all right protect the dutch and they will go the "half hog" for demerit-rats; and the body of a Catholic priest was yesterday found floating opposite Jefferson barracks; he was drowned a few days before from the Levant;—so the end cometh.

Now if Ramsey of the Era, could be sent to a good school, where he could learn *quid pro quo*; keep a phonographic reporter, (not a lead pointed Penn) he would make a perfect saddle bag of words for the world, and help to flourish the eternal truth of Mormonism, figuratively speaking, like the highest lamp in the high tower of Freedom.

That Fence.—The wall enclosing about eight acres for the Temple Square, is now going up.

Don't Marry.—The Legislature of Alabama, at its last session, divorced thirty-two couples. The wedding party cannot marry again. [Recite]

What an easy way to throw away the "sugar stick!" But that "not marrying again"—how is that stopped? "Old trees bear sweet apples."

"Why you no come afore?"—Some times our papers arrive from New Orleans in fifteen days;—sometimes in nine; sometimes in twenty; and some times from New York, in fourteen days; sometimes in twenty one; and sometimes the papers of two or three mails, come tumbling in upon us like a load of hay. Rather logy for such a sprightly government. Without speedy reform, we shall be under the necessity of forming a combination with the New Orleans Picayune, (because it wishes to enjoy life) the New York Herald, (if Bennett gets sober from his drunken fit upon the "wine of the wrath of the fornication of the mother of harlots,") and Cunard's line of Liverpool steam packets, to hire f. m. c. to run ex pressions for "extras," guarded by w. m. c.—night and day they would

"Push along—keep moving!"—And when asked, "why they no come afore!"—could answer, "cause we come none!"

* Free men of color.
* White men of character.

Submission.—A woman observed in a prayer meeting the other day, that she would "submit to the authority of the priesthood;" continuing her talk rather long, however, the elder in attendance requested her to stop; but she replied that she was not quite through: "sit down" said he—and like Peter who heard the cock crow, she remembered the promise "submit?" Wan't that clever for a woman!

Pilate said unto him, What is truth?—The voice of Truth, containing the public writings, portrait, and last sermon of President Joseph Smith, has just been issued from the press, and is for sale. He that hath ears to hear let him hear what the spirit saith of this generation. It also contains the hymn, called the Caracaron.

Pox.—One of our exchanges says the "small-pox prevails at Pittsburgh. We think that "Rigdonism and fire" is a "sort of large pox."

New Dictionary.—William Bolles of New London, Ct., has just published a phonographical dictionary containing 85,000 words.

Masonic.—The Freemasons laid the corner stone of a new Hall, in Cincinnati, on the 5th inst.

The Alex. Scott, last week, came from New Orleans to St. Louis, in four days and twenty hours!

Showers and Rain.—On Wednesday night, we were again blessed with invigorating showers of rain. These timely rains with very growing weather of about 90 degrees Fahrenheit, in the shade, present one of the most promising harvests we have ever experienced in this section of country. Should nothing impede the wheat crop, flour can be afforded at \$2.50 per barrel after harvest. Corn, besides the abundance seems to be two or three weeks ahead of last year. Potatoes, beans, oats, and every thing else in the Farmer's line, exhibit evident signs of a good season and great vigor.

Yona.—The crops in Iowa, as far as our knowledge extends, will be "good."

A shaft, for the J. M. White, weighing 12,600 pounds, is considered a weighty concern in St. Louis, because it was cast there. In Warsaw it would be but a walking stick for the Philistines if it could only be secreted from the propensities of Samson.

Nahum 1: 8.—So far as knowledge has come to us, every city, or place, (almost) visited by a Rigdonism, is the way of the transgressor is hot.

Death Conquers the Hero.—A friend informs us that General Jackson died at the Hermitage, on Saturday the 7th inst. at 4 P. M. *Sic transit gloria hominis.*

Frost.—The eastern papers continue to complain about the May frost which killed the beans, corn, &c. We have a hard frost here but it does not, often meddle with gardens or cornfields.

A Whopper of a Letter.—The Emperor of the Celestial Empire, (China,) has sent by J. B. Peters, a letter six feet long, by three feet wide on yellow paper, to the President of the United States. It is enclosed in a silk case. Dr. Parker is translating it from the Chinese Characters.

A Prophet.—G. T. M. Davis, of the Altou Telegraph. He prophesied at least a hundred times within the last six months, that the negotiation for the canal loan would all come to naught, and any body that believed otherwise he denounced as little better than a fool. If prophecies could be made to avail by swearing to them, like affidavits, Davis would rank higher as a prophet than Mahomet or Jope Smith.—*Ottawa Free Trader.*

Davis' spirit of prophecy comes from one of the "three frogs," that is the reason probably, that he is such a lying leatherhead.

Early Harvest.—The wheat harvest commenced at Edenton N. C. on the 22d, of May.

Thanks.—The War Eagle has our thanks in advance for papers as long as she favors us as she has done.

Brick.—For the erection of the Nauvoo House, and private dwellings, there will be made about 4 millions of brick in this city the present summer. These brick at \$4 per M. will amount to \$16,000. This, with what chimneys are pocketed from Warsaw, ready made, will answer for one season.

Bad Luck.—Mr. Clay started from Louisville to St. Louis on a Steamer, which ran aground; he changed his boat for another, which kept him in a sand bar several days, when, *mirabile dictu* HE WENT BACK. Want that bad luck!

Algoma, is said to be the Indian name for Lake Superior. The State of Algoma, will sound well.

Hard Run.—The Chicago Democrat offers to take State Script (auditor's warrants, for debts and job-work. We wonder what the diabolical and wonder if that paper ain't hard run! By the bye, the Democrat is pricking up a little on the score of humanity.

THE CROPS.

We regret to learn, from various sources, that the crops, which were very promising in the early part of last month, have suffered severely from the great prevalence of cold and drought for some weeks past. An intelligent gentleman of Jersey county informs us, on the authority of the Assessor, that there are thousands of acres that will not return the seed; that the early planted Indian Corn has been cut down twice; and that Oats and Barley will be very light. A Mr. Johnson, of Island Grove, Sangamon county, who has 600 acres of Wheat, will, it is apprehended, lose the whole, except about 40 acres, in consequence of the late frosts. In sundry places, the Corn has been cut down three times; and the Wheat, where not totally ruined, will be generally short. The same causes have operated very unfavorably upon the Hay crop, which will not come up to the ordinary average; and although the hops may be indulged that, should the remainder of the season prove propitious, the damage will not be as great, as has been apprehended, yet the partial failure, following as it does the great injury inflicted by the frosts of last year, will very injuriously affect the farming interest throughout the Western country, and especially in the States of Missouri and Illinois.

The Altou Telegraph of last week, brought us the above unpromising account of the farming interest in that quarter. Were it not, that it "rains on the just and on the unjust,"—we should think the frost had trespassed upon the grain in that section; but as the Lord never errs, it will all be right.

AND TO FORTHIANA. Destruction of Fire.—One Hundred and twenty-five horses burned.—Four hundred destitute families.—About half past twelve o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the stables of Messrs. Palmer & Peters, on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth-street, more distressing in its effects than any that has occurred in the city for a long time. The actual amount of property destroyed is comparatively inconsiderable, although nearly two of those very large blocks between the Sixth and Seventh Avenues were entirely swept, and over one hundred buildings, of all sorts, were consumed, leaving more than four hundred families entirely destitute, many of them even of their clothes. Not fifty dollars' worth of furniture or property of any kind, so far as can be ascertained, was saved by any of these poor creatures, and not twenty individuals were insured at all.—*N. Y. Tribune June 3.*

Great Fire at Quebec.—A fire broke out in Richardson's Tannery in Quebec on Wednesday last. The Quebec Gazette supposes, that a population of about ten thousand would be without a home. Nearly all Saint Roch Suburbs were destroyed. The fire was still raging, threatening an awful destruction of property. When the fire commenced, the wind was westerly, and about one o'clock shifted, carrying the flames in an opposite direction, and in a line with the General Hospital; in one hour all the streets on the right, towards the city, were consumed, as far as the Queen's Wood Yard, including the block of houses on the south, and as far Clearihue's bakery.

Half an hour more and St. Charles street, North and South, St. Paul's Market, and the Square, were consumed—the fire extending to McCallum's brewery, including Lloyd & Lepper's Dining & Co.'s and McCullum's Wharves. At half past 4 the fire continued to rage, the wind blowing from the north-east—the houses inside the Palace Gate, including the Engineer's Office, Artillery Barracks, in imminent danger—the powder Magazine is by no means safe, and burning shingles being blown into St. John street.

We have not heard of any lives having been lost, but the misery which must ensue from so dreadful a calamity—of the extent of which we are still ignorant—cannot be exaggerated.

Since the above was in type, we have received further particulars. 2,000 houses were destroyed; about 12,000 people left houseless. The number of lives lost is supposed to be 100. The sick in the hospital, unable to help themselves, perished. Twenty schooners and vessels were burned. Loss supposed to be near \$3,000,000.

Another Fire.—The large hat store 109 John street, was set on fire Saturday night and injured to the amount of \$1000 before it could be stopped.

The Latest.—At half past 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Chair and Sofa Factory, 332 Broadway, which was arrested in fifteen minutes, after having done considerable damage.—*ib.*

Arming.—The Providence Journal says that orders have been received at Newport to mount the guns at Fort Adams, and the men were busy engaged in the work last Sunday.

California.—A letter from Mazatlan, published in a late Vera Cruz paper, says:—"The insurrection in California against General Michol Torano has succeeded—the holy cause of liberty is triumphant, we are independent."

Dogs for War.—At Chippewa and Kingston, Canada, Iron war steamers are in progress of building. Old John Bull always likes plenty of dogs to bark.

Antient disturbances continue in some of the counties of New York. Accounts from Hudson state that in attempting to dispossess a man named Freeman Ham, two officers were shot; and seriously though not dangerously wounded. They narrowly escaped with their lives.

FRANCE. The statistics of deaths and suicides in France show that in 1844 there were 787 accidental deaths, of which 3,556 were by drowning, 15 by railroad accidents, 175 died from hunger, want, and exposure, &c. The number of deaths by suicide amounted to 3,020, of which 291 were men and 720 females. Among the causes that led to suicide, we remark 154 attributed to general misery, 238 to the effects of drunkenness, 116 to a disgust of life, and 805 consequent on other diseases. One little child, of nine years of age was among the number who killed itself, in consequence of grief at having lost some favorite bird.

As a Frenchman in South America. Twelve hundred trees lost!—The Jamaica (W. I.) papers report, that the authority of travelers by the Panama route from

POETRY.

For the Neighbor.

Long darkness and error like midnight's thick gloom,
Heavy over creation as dark as the tomb;
While priestcraft unbounded o'er earth bore the sway,
And base superstition and blood marked their way.

With power supreme from the pope in his chair,
To the monk with austerities bleeding and bare;
No one was exempted, all wander'd astray,
And groped in the dark like the blind at noon-day.

Thus error proliferated and spread far and wide,
Till it deluged the earth with life's crimson tide;
While sect after sect sprang up and increased,
Till they filled up the number and name of the beast.

Amid all those scenes of confusion and blood,
None followed the right way, none knew the true God;
All grovelled in error from first to the last,
And priests ruled the people as men do an ass.

No priesthood nor prophet Jehovah would own,
To see revelations and make his will known.
They walked in the ways of their own evil hearts,
And worship'd a God without body or parts.

Thus system on system and party after party,
And each in their turn did the other oppose—
To pluck out the mote each party would try,
Not seeing the beam that was in their own eye.

The noted reformer, called Luther by name,
Arose in his wisdom, and played them a game;
Though hard was the conflict, and fierce was the blast,
On the card he turned up there was error at last.

Soon Calvin appeared, prepared for the fight,
Emerging from college with marvellous light.
But his wand'rous rays like the fire-fly's spark,
Could never be noticed, except in the dark.

Then likewise step'd forward the Wesley of fame,
Who thundered damnation with might and with main;
They poured forth a volley of threats like a storm,
And a God conjured up without body or form.

At last arose Campbell, a Scotchman by birth,
Who figured quite largely on this little earth;
But the figure he formed just fitted so neat,
That it made for the best its number complete.

All nations and kindreds that dwell on the land,
Have drank from the cup in old Babylon's hand;
While error and priestcraft have held their dread reign,
Till the earth has been soaked with the blood of their slain.

So base and degraded is ignorant man,
And blind to the scheme of salvation's great plan;
That truth from the heavens would mortal deny,
Though wrote with a sunbeam all fair on the sky.

Lima, June, 1845.

S. HULET.

From the Missionary of the Cross.

FAITH IN GOD.

BY REV. BISHOP MAYER.

I knew a widow, very poor,
Who four small children had;
The oldest was but six years old—
A gentle, modest lad.

And very hard that widow toiled,
To feed her children four;
An honest pride the woman felt,
Though she was very poor.

To labor she would leave her home—
For children must be fed;
And glad was she when she could buy
A shilling's worth of bread.

And this was all the children had,
On any day to eat;
They drank their water, ate their bread,
But never tasted meat.

One day the snow was falling fast,
And piercing was the air;
I thought that I would go and see
How these poor children were.

Ere long I reached their cheerless home,
'Twas scarched by every breeze;
When going in, the old child
I saw upon his knees.

I paused to listen to the boy—
He never raised his head,
But still went on, and said—"Give us
This day our daily bread."

I waited till the child was done,
Still listening as he prayed—
And when he rose, I asked him why
The Lord's prayer he had said.

"Why, sir," said he, "this morning, when
My mother went away,
She wept, because she said she had
No bread for us to-day."

"She said we children now must starve,
Our father being dead;
And then I told her not to cry,
For I could get some bread."

"Our Father," said the prayer begins;
Which makes me think that He,
As we have no kind father here,
Would our kind Father be.

"And then, you know, the prayer, too,
Asks God for bread each day;
So in the corn, sir, I went—
And that's what made me pray."

I quickly left that wretched room,

And went with hasty feet;
And very soon was back again,
With food enough to eat.

"I thought God heard me," said the boy,
I answered with a nod—
I could not speak—but much I thought
Of that boy's faith in God.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer gives the following sketch of the above named company. As Oregon is embraced in it copy for the benefit of all concerned.

"A hundred and forty years ago, or more, Charles II. chartered the 'Hudson's Bay Company,' and gave it exclusive privileges of establishing trading factories on Hudson's Bay and its tributary rivers. It took possession of the territory and enjoyed its trade, without opposition, till 1787, when a rival company—the North American Fur Company of Canada—sprang up. This latter was composed entirely of Canadians, and was noted for its energy and enterprise. The jealousies naturally arising between rivals, led to the most barbarous battles, and the sacking and burning each other's posts.

In 1821, Parliament interfered and consolidated them into one, under the title of the Hudson's Bay Company. They occupy a vast monopoly. All the British possessions north of the Canada to the Arctic Ocean, are their hunting and trapping grounds. They have leased for twenty years from 1840, a lot of Russian America, except the post of Sitka. Thus this powerful Company controls more than one-third of the soil of the globe. Its capitalists are in England, and its board of managers transact their business at the Hudson's Bay House, in London. This board buy all the goods, and ship them to the territory—sell the furs, and transact all the affairs of the company, except the actual business of collecting furs in their territory. The annual value of their peltries is about a million of dollars. The net profit of the fur trade is immense. The shares of the company's stock, which originally cost one hundred pounds, are at one hundred per cent. premium, and the dividends range from ten per cent. upwards, and this, too, while they are creating an immense fund, to be expended in keeping other persons out of the trade.

In 1811, the American Pacific Fur Company, of whom John Jacob Astor was the prime mover, built Fort Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia. In 1813, during the last war, this American company sold all its establishments in Oregon to the British company—now the Hudson's Bay Company. In the same year, a British sloop of war entered the Columbia, and formally took possession of Fort Astoria, and changed its name to Fort George. In 1814, by the treaty of Ghent, England surrendered this Fort to our Government. Then it was by the same treaty, that British subjects were granted the same rights of trade and settlement in Oregon as belonged to the citizens of this Republic, for ten years. In 1827, this stipulation was indefinitely extended, and cannot cease to be in force till after twelve months notice.

This is the manner in which the Hudson's Bay Company came into Oregon. The value of furs which are annually collected in Oregon by this Company, is about \$140,000 in the London market. Parliament extended the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts over the country occupied by these fur traders, whether it were owned or claimed by Great Britain. Under this act, certain gentlemen of the Fur Company were appointed Justices, and empowered to entertain prosecutions for minor offences—arrest and send to Canada criminals of a higher order; and try, render judgment, and grant execution in civil suits, and to imprison debtors in their forts and jails.

So it is that the trade, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction in Oregon, are held by British subjects—that American citizens are deprived by a monopoly of their commercial rights—that they are liable to be arrested on their own territory by officers of British courts, tried in the American domain by British judges, and imprisoned or hung, according to the laws of the British Empire, for acts done within the territorial limits of the Republic.

Pistols for Two.—Mrs. Gunn of Vermont recently presented her duel-hung husband with a brace of little pistols. Oh! blazes, says an old bachelor editor.

COOPERS ASSOCIATION.

THE Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an organization, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coopering in all its various branches, and that we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude; and inasmuch as we have some of the best workmen, we hope to merit the support and confidence of Merchants and others, who may favor us with a call.

Any person wishing for work done in our line of business, will please apply to the Superintendent of the Association on Hyram Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets; who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.

We would also inform the public that we want immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAVES, for which we will pay the highest West price. Persons wishing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the Superintendent as above.

Individual property of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association.

WM. EARL, President.
HENRY B. HUFFMAN, } Counsellors
CYRUS WINGATE,
HUGH LYTLE, Superintendent.
H. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer.
HENRY STANDAGE, Secretary.

May 18, 1845—3—3a

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 50th

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses:—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 12 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinkneyville, Perry county, Illinois.

The owners of the above farms will exchange stock, for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri. Apply to the above.

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneyville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3-1/2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

FOR sale or exchange, a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO: A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs, situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Hines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO: A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.
April 1, 1845—49th

ALSO: A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 miles from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncie town, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr. Coulston of La Harpe, or on Morley of Maple, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15, 50th

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY. THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844.

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Roots and Shoes. Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 qrs. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.
References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.

March 24—47th

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cane-wares, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, any thing that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.
Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43th

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Okmaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvement, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845—44th

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43th

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk-lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19—42th

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Man-ion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18—49th

EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURE.

J. GROSVENT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844.

no41—1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo (and the West, as the best preparation for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and civility for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

KEYSTONE STORE.

A. LATHROP has purchased the store of D. D. Yearsley, on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, where he will accommodate the Saints, his friends and the public, with DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as they may need, suitable for the season. Receiving fresh supplies occasionally.

Be a Mormon, he goes on the principle of our interest; our cause, and Nauvoo for ever.

One man is not every body, but by may do much good by turning a penny when he sells Goods, Wares, Crockery, Hardware, &c., CHEAP for cash, produce, and truck, or exchanges fairly.—Call and try.

March 17th, —46—3m

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	whole	Bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	Bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	Bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	Bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	hf	Bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

LATHROP LINE.—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate Lumber, at their Kiln near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peirce & Sistrup.

All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash not refused.

JOSHUA BOYCE.

O. M. ALLEN.

EDMUND NELSON.

May 7, 1845—No 1—6m

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, AMARANTH.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER AMARANTH, ARCHERSON, MASTER, WILL run as a regular packet between St. Louis and Rock Island, during the season, touching at all the intermediate ports. She will leave St. Louis every Friday, and arrive at Nauvoo every Sunday morning. On her downward trip she will leave Nauvoo every Tuesday at 7 o'clock a.m. precisely. In point of accommodations the Amaranth is surpassed by no boat on the upper Mississippi; and her crew will spare no pains to render her worthy the patronage of a discerning public.

For freight or passage apply to A. MORRISON, Agent.

Nauvoo, April 30th, 52th

MERMAID:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, GLEIM, MASTER, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesday at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings; and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several tow-ns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as 'plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity.' For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent, for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845—1f

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPIREY, ANDERSON, MASTER, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p.m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a.m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Okmaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a.m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a.m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo Jan. 1, 1845—35th